

# GERMAN TO FIGHT UNTIL ENGLAND DEFEATS ALL COLONIES, SAYS LEADER

Maj. Ernst Basserman, in Reichstag, Declares Germany Would Not Consider Giving Up Alsace-Lorraine to France; Bitterly Scores the United States and President Wilson for Entering War.

BERLIN, Germany, June 23.—Maj. Ernst Basserman, leader of the National Liberal party in the Reichstag, in an interview published in the Vossische Zeitung, takes the stand that peace is absolutely impossible as long as France insists on the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

He also says the central powers will continue to fight until England is willing to return the German colonies and Italy to give up her ideas of conquest.

**Would Not Tolerate Return.**  
"No German will tolerate Alsace-Lorraine coming under foreign rule again," the Liberal leader declares. "The two provinces are distinctly German in character and language. The fact that they were taken away from Germany in 1871 by Louis XIV. is one of the wars of conquest, has not made them French. The population has remained German and could not even be forced to adopt the language of the French conquerors."

"The population is overwhelmingly loyal to the empire. To turn the provinces over to France again would be a crime against the German race and the rights of nations."

**Resolute Out of the War, Belief.**  
A separate peace with Russia, the Liberal leader does not think probable, but he considers the eastern colonies practically out of the war.

"England, France and the United States, by lavishing one another with promises, may succeed in keeping Russia in line nominally, but from this side we have little to fear," he says. "The Russian army is so completely demoralized that its reorganization, if it is possible at all, will take at least a year. In the meantime the war will be decided by our armies in the west and our submarines. The military situation is entirely favorable to us, and we can never be stirred out, nor crushed economically."

**Attacks United States.**  
The United States Basserman attacks bitterly. "The American attack on Belgium," he says, "is a crime against the world. If America had not stepped in to save England," he says, "to make possible the declaration of war."

# SUPREME CONTEMPT OF U. S. BLUE JACKET FOR GERMANY IS REVELATION TO THE BRITISH

LONDON, Eng., June 23.—American sailors on shore leave from the United States destroyer flotilla have made a strong impression on the public from the fact that they are entirely different from their English prototypes.

An interesting account of the way they appear to a British eye is contained in a description written by an observer. He terms them heroes and remarks they are going to make things unpleasant for "count von Wiernersdorf." His impressions follow:

**Supremely Confident.**  
"In one thing the American blue-jacket resembles the hero of the drama. He is supremely confident. He knows that he is a hero. He is obliged to succumb to his good right arm or lose his salary; the play is written that way. Victory by these chess players from another world, the German submarine may possibly have a good chance as a 'snob' in the light of the fact that to these highly trained experts the problem is a grave one. One would say that they take the game less seriously than the British naval officer."

**Are Warriors of Hundred Million.**  
"Well, why not?—hundred million people are looking to them to 'make good.' They are the gaze of battle flumes, and those who look into the face of an American sailor are looking at our own little expeditionary force to hold high the name of England in France till Kaiser and his cohorts are all of France, so America looks to this flotilla."

**Wish and Get the Best.**  
"Perhaps that is why they are so proud. Nothing is too good for them. They first class railway ticket when the travel on shore leave and the best of everything in the shops. The American is prone to be all things to all professions and businesses, but when he specializes in one of them he takes it very seriously indeed. One realizes that to these highly trained experts the problem is a grave one. One would say that they take the game less seriously than the British naval officer."

**Candy and Cake Bared In Portugal, People Who Have Flour Must Tell It**  
Lisbon, Portugal, June 23.—The war has reached Portugal in earnest and drastic measures are being put into effect by the government to save bread for the people. Confectionery and cake no longer can be sold. All persons possessing supplies of flour are required to inform the authorities of the amount they own. Corn bread is being made to eke out the scanty supply of wheat flour and acorn flour and other substitutes are being utilized.

The Lisbon streets, like those of London, now are in darkness after nightfall, as the gas factories have ceased operations. Electric street cars now are operated only up to 11 p. m. The difficulty of obtaining public conveyances after that hour is causing great losses to theaters and night clubs.

Imported coal has become an unknown quantity and the national brown coal, lignite, is being used for domestic purposes. Warning has been given that it is impossible to import coal, the use of electricity as motive power must be discontinued. (Correspondence A. P.)

**Ever since von Kluck and his legions went under ground the warning hosts have sprung surprises upon each other—flame-projectors and cylinders of chlorine gas; rifle-grenades and aerial torpedoes; arrows from the sky, mines from the depths of the earth; prussic acid and tear-gas—these are the weapons which the British armies were able this spring to follow up the Germans as they fell back from the Somme and Arras battlefields. It is officially attributed to the building by the British of innumerable military roads which have been completed on the heels of the German retreat.**

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# Langhorne Beauty Is Left Fortunes By 2 Englishmen

LONDON, Eng., June 23.—The announcement that Mrs. Phyllis Langhorne Brooks, one of the five famous Langhorne beauties of Greenwood, Va., had quietly become the wife of the Hon. Robert H. Brand, a banker, took society here by surprise.

After Mrs. Brooks got a divorce from her first husband, she was left with a large fortune.

She was a beautiful woman, and her marriage to Mr. Brand was a surprise to many.

Mr. Brand is a well-known banker and a member of the House of Commons.

The marriage was a quiet affair, and the couple are now living in London.

Mrs. Brooks was a member of the famous Langhorne family, which has produced many famous actresses.

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# MERCY WORK DONE BY COMMITTEES OF WOMEN IS BIG AS SUPPLIES ARE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES FREQUENTLY

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Wife of U. S. Ambassador, Finds Employment for Thousands of Wives of Soldiers; American Women Assist Italian Red Cross With Labor and Liberal Donations.

By CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

ROME, Italy, June 23.—Countess Daisy Di Robilant, the well-known former American woman, who has been in Italy since 1915, and has operated quietly and with great tact.

Since October, 1915, the committee's branch in New York has sent to Italy 1150 boxes of hospital supplies. One million different articles have been presented to the army medical organizations by Miss Newkome, who superintended the work of distribution.

Italian Red Cross hospitals have also received through Dr. A. T. Webb, an American practitioner who has resided for many years in Rome, much surgical apparatus besides sanitary towels, blankets and rubber gloves. All together, over \$80,000 were contributed by prominent Americans.

A few days ago the American Red Cross committee of Rome that several hundred cases containing 50,000 surgical instruments and a large quantity of medicines have been shipped to Italy to be placed at the disposal of the Italian minister of war.

**Organizes Another Committee.**  
Countess Di Robilant also said she had just been informed that another committee has been organized in New York for the purchase and distribution of supplies for the Italian army, operating on the lower Carso, of a large number of surgical instruments and a great quantity of linen.

Mrs. Marion Bastianelli, wife of Dr. Bastianelli, presides over another committee which has undertaken to furnish the field hospitals of an army operating on the Trentino border.

**Compares Them to Hannibal's Elephants in Attacking Power.**  
The German use enormous quantities of "star shells," a sort of bomb that is shot high in the air, where it bursts into flame, lighting up the surrounding ground as brightly as a midday sun. These take the place of searchlights, which were widely used at the beginning of the conflict.

Along the horizon, from behind the British lines one can see the dark smoke puffed at intervals by flashes. These are German batteries in action hurling huge shells against the British positions and valleys of strangled forests. The line of communication between the British trenches.

Back of the British front the sky is lighted up by the flashes of the searchlights, which were widely used at the beginning of the conflict.

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# GERMANS DRIVE PLAN CONGRESS AFTER THE WAR

South and Central American Countries to Plan for Future Course.

MEETING TO BE HELD IN MADRID

BY JOHN W. WHITE, JR.  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 23.—Interests of the Latin race in all parts of the world will be discussed at a Spanish-American congress, to be called in Madrid at the conclusion of the war.

The congress will be called by the Spanish government and is the result of efforts on the part of senator Federico Tremols, of Argentina, who has been working for years for a closer union of Spanish-American interests.

It is proposed to make the congress strictly a diplomatic one, the Madrid government inviting the various South American governments to send special ambassadors as delegates. Treaties, commercial conventions and the like will be discussed.

**British Charged With Starting Revolt Among Serbs, Rewards Offered**  
Geneva, Switzerland, June 23.—Revolt of the Serbian population against the Austrians has caused the British government to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest of a citizen of the United Kingdom.

A reward of \$100 is held out as a bait for every Englishman captured, while half that amount is given for a dead Briton. Two hundred dollars is also the amount paid for information leading to the arrest of a citizen of the United Kingdom.

**London Policemen Get 24 Cents Week For Shoes**  
London, Eng., June 23.—The 20,000 policemen in the metropolitan area of London have just been given an additional allowance of 24 cents a week to keep their shoes in repair. This makes the total allowance 24 cents a week. The men buy their own shoes.

**Discarded Teeth Help British Troops Add To Fund To Buy Musical Instruments**  
LONDON, Eng., June 23.—Discarded teeth, especially if they be of gold or silver, are requested by the Daily Express as part of the fund to supply British "tommy's" in the trenches with musical and athletic equipment. One dentist in Westminster extracts gold and silver teeth for nothing so that the fund may be increased.

# 14 German Spies Put To Death In France In Month

Zurich, Switzerland, June 23.—The Paris correspondent of the "Zuercher Post" reports that in the last two months 14 German spies captured in France have been sentenced to death and shot. Two of the executed men claimed to be Swiss citizens, but confessed that they were in the service of the German army.

**Force Poles in Captured Territory to Use German Money System.**  
WARSAW, Poland, June 23.—The decision of the German government to replace the Russian monetary system in the occupied Polish districts by German currency has been put into operation.

The Loan Bank of Warsaw has issued 100,000,000 marks and Gen. von Beseler, the governor general, has decreed it a criminal offense to offer or take rubles in payment of a debt or for goods purchased.

Violations of this order are to be punished with imprisonment. The people do not take kindly to the new system. The Warsaw Nova Gazeta, the foremost commercial paper of Poland, reports that the change has caused much confusion and threatens to paralyze business life. Many merchants and tradesmen have made use of the introduction of the new currency system to increase their prices, and the result is greater suffering for the poorer classes.

**Must Dress Prettily To Win Husbands, Says Woman To Dress Critic**  
Rome, Italy, June 23.—Regarding editorial criticisms of women who continue to wear fine clothes, despite the war, Miss Elvira Spina has protested to the editor of the Giornale D'Italia in a letter as follows:

"The simple and sad truth is that it does not pay. Let me make a confession. The woman who forces herself to live quietly, to dress unattractively, goes unloved. The other woman, who makes an elaborate toilette, who wears flashy clothes, is admired, courted, loved, married. These are husbands are scarce. So what are we to do, how can we resist temptation? Peace time, war time, men are the same. Chase the man and then we too will change."

**War Prosperity Enables Japanese To Buy Jewelry**  
Tokyo, Japan, June 23.—Enormous purchases of jewelry and jewelry indicates the wealth that has come to Japan on account of the war. Dealers report countless sales at high prices to the families of people who are quickly becoming wealthy.

Another indication of Japan's prosperity was furnished by the public sale of the late vicount Akimoto, a peer, which brought about \$750,000. An old album of landscape pictures sold for \$100,000, said to be the highest price for any single article of curios ever paid in Japan.

**Italian Women Work For Greater Freedom**  
Rome, Italy, June 23.—Italian women are working to secure greater freedom before the end of the war. While all attempts to establish 3-hour later in Italy have so far proved unavailing, a bill has been introduced in parliament to give women legal rights to control and dispose of their own property.

# RIGHT ATTACKS GIVE TRENCHES SHARP SHELL

FLAMES HIGH IN AIR THROW GLOW

LONDON, Eng., June 23.—There is a dramatic thrill to night fighting which is lacking in day battles. In this conflict—a war so mighty that the imagination can barely grasp its magnitude—the fighting is continuous. Attack and counter attack go forward at night just as in day time, and the big guns are never silent.

The German use enormous quantities of "star shells," a sort of bomb that is shot high in the air, where it bursts into flame, lighting up the surrounding ground as brightly as a midday sun. These take the place of searchlights, which were widely used at the beginning of the conflict.

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